Patent No NL1030697 by Arie DeGues

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Conversion of Zero Point Energy in additional Kinetic Energy of electrons

Extract

A Method and Equipment, needed to execute the electrical Process linings as indicated by said Method, where in an electron-conductive matrix of atomic nuclei, or in an enclosed area with plasma, in the same place, electro-magnetic oscillations of electrons are being created wherein said matrix of atomic nuclei or said enclosed area, is located within a primary permanent magnetic field, and wherein zero point energy is converted into additional kinetic energy of those electrons.

Topic

Methods are discovered and working Equipment is developed, which, at the date of this request for Patent, already are in operation on a daily base, (allthough not with public knowledge), which converts a small part of the Zero Point Energy from the immediately nearby space into additional kinetic energy for electrons.
One of these methods, which is the essence of this application is: 'the oscillation of an electromagnetic field within the confines of a primary permanent magnetic field, wherein the so-called "lines" of the two said fields, for both directions of the electro-magnetic field, should be parallel as much as possible.

Remark

Converting the inexhaustible energy of the free space, which is also referred to as' vacuum' energy into usable electrical energy is now in the early 21st century the most important scientific research purpose. This patent application only relates to a description of a basic principle and a single basic type of device.
Multiple patent applications will follow with fairly high speed, as various technologies are not only identified but are applied without public knowledge.
Despite the fact that working devices already exsist, which can be established by the Patent Authorities, as well as in Washington, as well as in Munich can be shown to examnisation on the functioning, patent applications in these cities about this most important subject hitherto are ignored or denied. The reason which is released in the U.S., both as in Europe: "Not explainable with the current state of knowledge in Physics"!

Resume

When an electron, which moves in an electro-magnetic field, is moving against the field direction (counter-current) of an at the same time and in the same place present permanent magnetic field, said electron absorbs* a quantity of aether, and the elastic spatial constitution of said electron becomes larger.
This absorption goes via the axial inlets of the aether** -constitution, which we call electron. Said axial inlets also are the locations that are responsible for the concept of 'negative charge'.
However, when thereafter said electron with the resulting expanded constitution moves in the same direction, as is indicated by said permanent magnetic field, and thus there is little or no relative speed between the movement of said electron and the flow of the primary permanent magnetic field and there is no or almost no force acting on said electron, then the spatial constitution of the electron elastically shrinks back to the constitution sizes, which belong to the local density aether, as well as the velocity of the respective electron.
During this (fore flow) movement the former absorbed aether is emitted by the perimeter /

equatorial outlet slit of the spatial constitution which we call electron, which the impulse momentum and thus the kinetic energy there off increases.
The resulting overall movement of said electron is of the saw-tooth type with continuously increasing amplitude in the direction of the said permanent magnetic field.
The increased kinetic energy, makes it possible for said electron to pass through a diode, and thereby to charge a capacitor, leading to useful DC power to be obtained.
The yield of the obtained electrical energy is proportional to the square of the frequency of the oscillations of the respective electro-magnetic field.

Description

(a) Introduction
Classical Physics has holes and has accepted several dogmas that are faulty, so that all researchers are extremely handicapped with respect to the
subject: Utilization of the zero point energy.
The zero point energy however is present already in different places in Classical Physics.
Three examples will be given here: one in Physics, one in Electricity and one in Astronomy.
Physics: Planck's well-known formula with respect to the energy of wave phenomena:

$$E = \frac{h\nu}{2} + \frac{h\nu}{e^{\frac{h\nu}{kT}} - 1}$$. $6{,}62\times10^{-34}\,J/sec$. h is Planok's Conat.,

v is frequency; k Const.Bo1tzrnann, $1{,}38\times10^{-23}\,J/mol.K$, T is absolute temp.
When T = 0, then E = hv / 2, which is the zero point energy.
Electricity: (when switched off and shorting a circuit in which an electric current was running, self-induction is induced, which dissipates:

$$\int_0^\infty i_1^2 e^{-2\frac{R}{L}t} R\,dt = i_1^2 R \int_0^\infty e^{-2\frac{R}{L}t}\,dt = \frac{1}{2}Li_1^2.$$ Where does this left alone circuit self-induction comes from? (Prof. Dorgelo, TU Delft, 1952,
"Electricity." Page 172) It is assumed that this energy is magnetic energy, existing in the 'non-material', thus energy which the 'vacuum' / space / aether has.
Herein: i_1 is the former current, R is ohmic resistance, L is the inductance.
Astronomy: A quantum mechanical equation (power function) concerning energy in space at a particular 'Redshift' allows the following series development

is: $\omega_z = \omega_0 + q_1 x + q_2 y$; Where: $x = \left\{\left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0}\right)^2 - 1\right\}$ en $y = \left\{\left(\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_0}\right)^4 - 1\right\}$. α is the 'fine structure

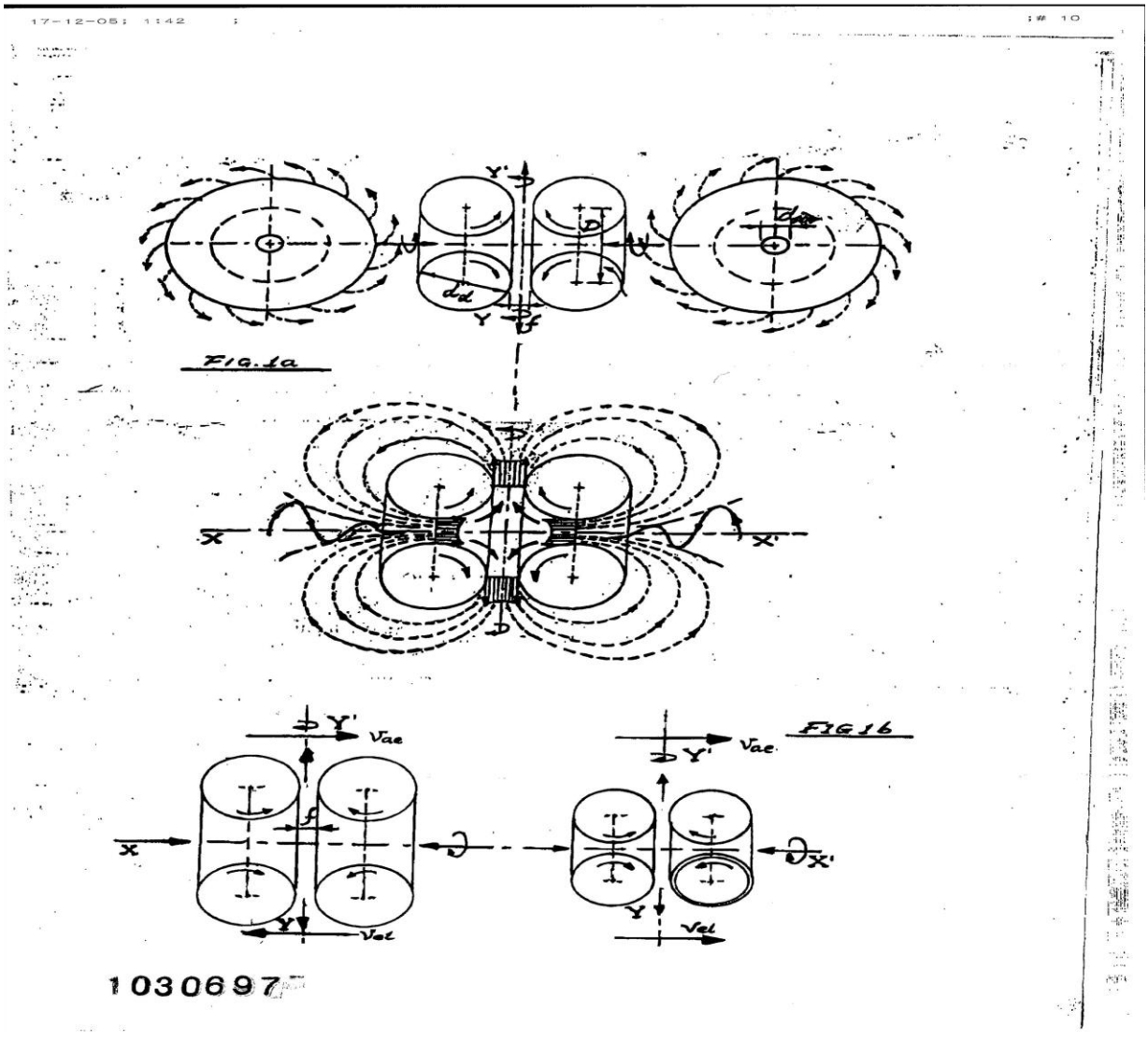
constant', $\alpha = \frac{e^2}{hc^*}$; e e is elementary charge; c * speed of electro-magnetic waves in 'standard area'***; a_0 "is today's value; a_2 value at the given redshift,
z; q_1 and q_2 are coefficients for the relativistic correction and some electron configuration.
The term, ω_0 in the above equation indicates here the zero point-energy.

Electro-magnetism is reasonably understood by the Classical Physics, however, permanent magnetism only to a minor degree.
For example, the immediate restoration of the energy of a permanent magnet made after work done is not understood and not touched.
While the existence of the aether is denied, the Classical Physics have been compelled to assign properties to the "vacuum" factors: μ_0 and ε_0
for the permeability and the permittivity: $c^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu_0 \varepsilon_0}}$

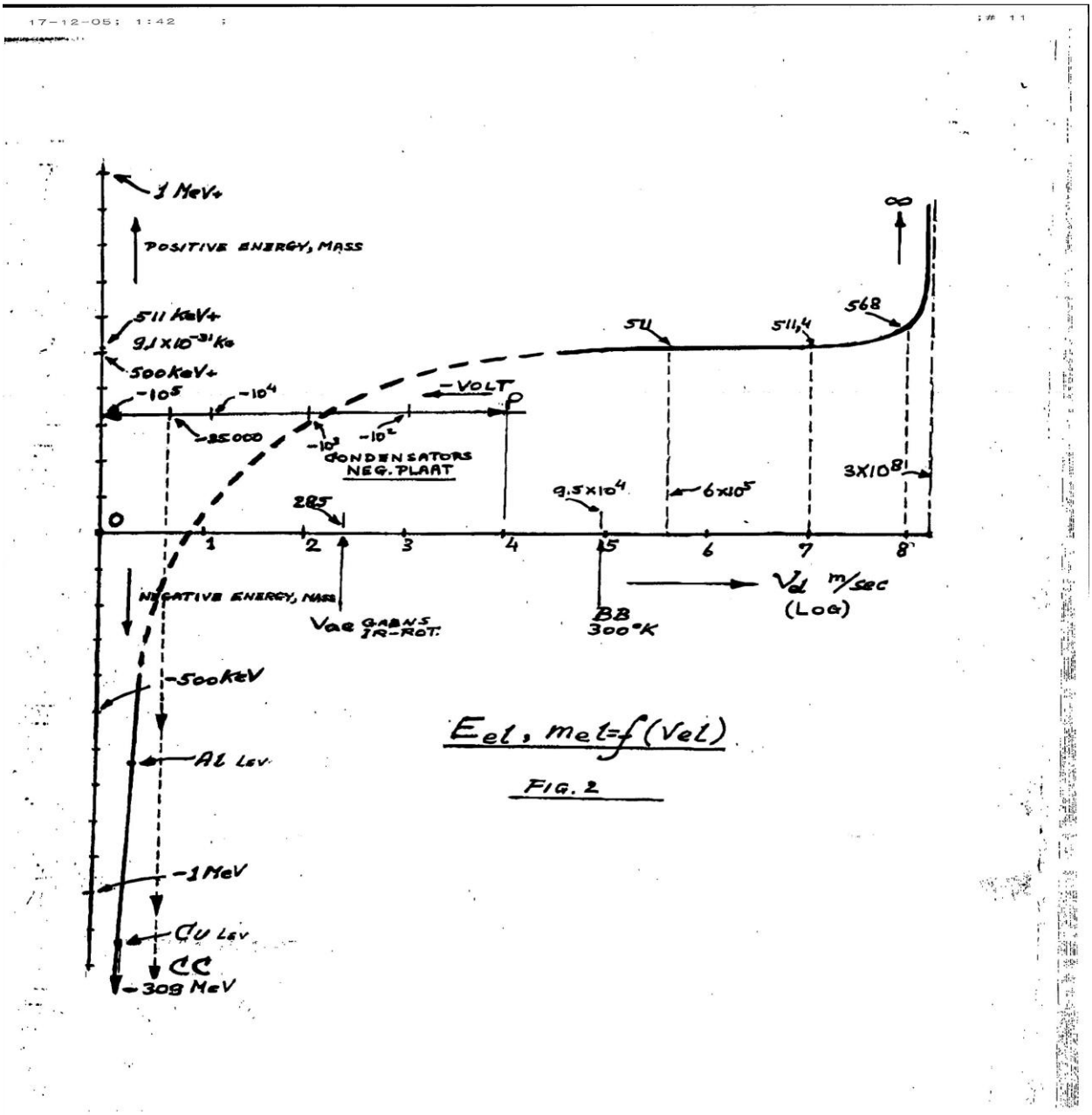
This is a contradiction in terms.
Something that does not exist can not have properties? The technology of this invention involves the cooperation of permanent magnetism,
electro-magnetism, (waveform, frequency and amplitude) and polarization of motion4', bringing very low ohmic resistance with it.

Indications:
*) Electron: A spatial constitution of two closed in themselves and rotating vortex rings, which roll off against each other, at which aether is absorbed
by two axial inlets, which is emitted again in a curved radial direction (pinwheel motion) by the peripheral, or equatorial outlet slit.
The main axis of rotation (magnetic moment) passes through the axial inlets, but there is a second axis of rotation perpendicular to it, relative to which
the vortex rings continuously role along helical.

The two axes produce two sine-movements in two mutually perpendicular planes, which are 90° out of phase.
This composite fluid-mechanical movement brings the Magnus effect along with it, and partly as a result, is the overall motion of the electron a spiral, both in space and in a matrix of atomic nuclei.
Figure 1 shows the constitution of the electron.



The electron can have both a positive and negative mass, in contrast to the proton which only can have a positive "mass*.
The "mass", of which the energy equivalent is 511 keV, belongs to a moving electron at a speed of roughly 6×10^5 m/sec .
With little or no movement, the 'mass' gets a negative value, there prevails an underpressure, underdensity between the vortex rings with respect to
the pressure, density of the ether in the immediately surrounding area,
Figure 2 shows a proximity curve which shows the mass of the electron as a function of the speed of movement.



The mass at higher speeds, is determined by
At lower speeds, fluid-mechanical calculations which indicate energy levels, which with respect to known equivalent of 511 KeV show deficiencies.
Evidence for the existence of negative 'mass' is plenty, eg with an asymmetrical plate capacitor, where in the Earth gravitational field the negatively
charged plate located on the bottom and the capacitor is charged with at least - 35,000 volts, (and there is a high density of electrons in the underlying plate), the entire capacitor goes anti-

gravitational upward .
Cause: negative mass of the electron. See, U.S. Patent T. Townsend Brown, No. 2,949,550, 16-08-1960 **) Aether: The non-material "fluid of the
'Fluidum Continuum' of this Universe, with which it has been completely filled, though it with different densities depending on the location within
this Universe.
The physical behavioral properties of the Aether are: (1) Homogeneity, (2) Consistency, (3) Frictionless, (4) Compressibility.

***) Standard space: is the space in this universe, in which the density, indicated with ρ, has the value ρ_0 and where the propagation speed of an electro-magnetic field, c, has the value c*, at a standard time-lapse speed increment, Δt is true, that, $\frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t^*} = 1$ is.

In our part of this Universe is: the value of $\rho_0 = 1{,}5 \times 10^{103}$ Planckunits / m³ and the value of $c^* = 3 \times 10^8 m.sec^{-1}$.

4*) Polarization of electrons, or the charge of electrons is a phenomenon which inventor is using since a long time.
It was first observed by Prof. W. 0. Schumann in the late thirties of the last century.
Polarization of electrons reduces the ohmic resistance enormously and is realized by letting move electrons through very thin layers.
The explanation of this given by the inventor is: that if the thickness of the electron conductor is less than the diameter of the motion spiral of the electron, one of the sine-motions of the whole movement of the electron is suppressed or even eliminated.
This information is part of another patent application that relates to super-conduction of free electrons.
Note: when in the previous was talked about moving electrons then this relates to the free electrons in a conductor.
Inventor wrote a book series: Fluidum Continuum Universales (FCU).
Part I, "Introduction to Fluid Mechanical Physics"; FCU, Part II: deals with the Micro-Phenominae'; FCU, Part III deals with the macro-Phenominae.
The physical concepts and also the subject matter of this patent application are discussed in this book.

(b) Consistency of physical factors

The equipment regarding this invention, which can convert a small part of the Zero-point energy into electrical energy, has been given by the inventor the term Magnetic Power Cell, (MPC).
The MPC is characterized by superimposing onto the continuous action of a primary permanent magnetic field, the oscillating action of an electro-magnetic field.
Mentioned oscillating electro-magnetic field is established with the aid of a specific wiring scheme that is partly external to the MPC, and partly internally localized there where the permanent-magnetic primary field is located.
Within said primary permanent magnetic field, free electrons move for their half cycle-time in the direction of the field and for the other half against it.
It should be noted here that the aether-flow, which is done with self-enclosed vortex tubes, always takes place from South to North.
The medium in said primary permanent magnetic field can be either vacuum or a good electron-conductor, which then also needs to have the property of a low coercivity.
A permanent magnetic field is constituted by a three-dimensional multiplicity of self-enclosed vortex tubes in the aether, which each show a total flow, which consists of 3 flow types:

(a) rotational flow (from center to eyewall (translated from oogwal), where the speed in the aether is equal to the local speed of light), which has a linear increase up to the maximum in the eyewall (translated from oogwal),
(b) ir-rotational flow, which shows a hyper-bolical decrease up till where the velocity is equal to the average (root mean square) velocity of the Brownian movement in the aether, and
(c) helical component flow which lies around the eyewall (translated from oogwal) and is part of both the rotational and ir-rotational flows.
The energy of the helical flow is of 8-10% of the total flow energy of a self-enclosed vortex tube.
The angle, Ψ between the helical component flow and the vortex-tube center-line has a cot ≈ 0.091.
In the inventor's book FCU, Part I, Section 2.1.1 is shown that in the eyewall (translated from oogwal) the density of the aether, $\rho_{oogwal} = \frac{2}{3}\rho_0$.

Application of the law of Bernoulli in the aether, $\frac{dP}{\rho} = \frac{dv^2}{2}$

gives the local speed of light in the eyewall (translated from oogwal),

$c_{oogwal} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}.c^* \approx .82c^*$, with which the longitudinal (parallel to the centerline, which is also flow-thread) speed of a vortex-tube of a primary permanent magnetic field roughly comes at, 0.091 * 0.82 *300,000 = 22.3 86 km / sec ≈ 7.4% of the speed of light in near space.
The movement of the vortex tubes of a permanent magnetic field is a spiraling one.
As well as the movement of the electron.
Free electrons in space or in a matrix of atomic nuclei, which move in a primary permanent magnetic field, are being accelerated or decelerated by the "aether wind" (movement of the joint vortex tubes), depending on the direction of movement of said free electrons.
If there is an angle, χ between the movement of a free electron and the direction of the primary permanent magnetic field, then a cos χ factor needs to be entered.

FIG 3a

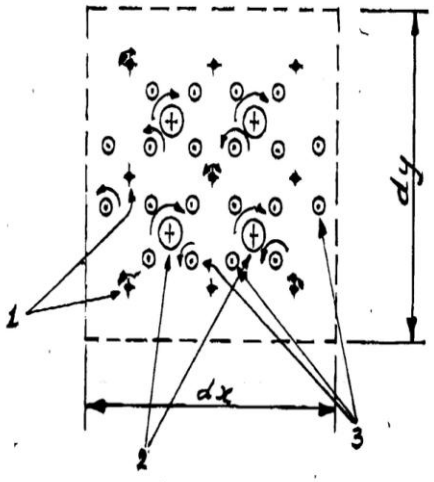
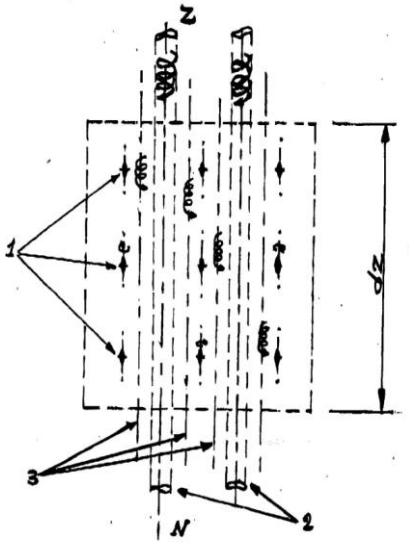
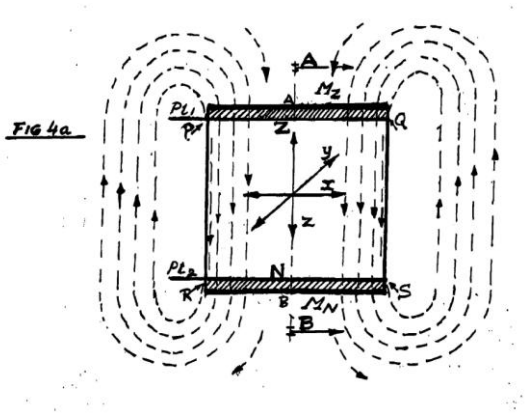


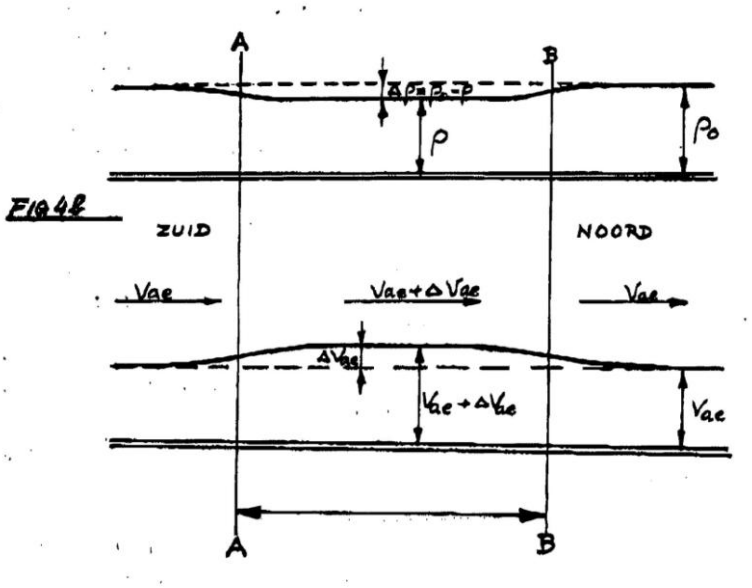
FIG 3b



Figures 3a and 3b show cross-sectional and longitudinal views of the movement of free electrons between the vortex tubes of a primary permanent magnetic field.
When there is in one part of the space a magnetic field and we bring a matrix therein, consisting of 'magnetizable' nuclei, then nearby vortex tube of said field in this space prefer to select their traject through said matrix of nuclei and those vortex tube which choose this path will return (secondary field) and closing in on theirself, forming with that the overall permanent-magnetic field as shown in Figure 4a,



where a cross-sectional view of a magnetized matrix of nuclei is shown.
Within said matrix, the three movements of the primary permanent magnetic field are being strengthened/accelerated and within the matrix the aether density, ρ is less than the aether density of the adjacent space, ρ_0 .
The course of the density ρ in parallel with the field lines within said matrix is shown in Figure 4b.



In the outer-diameter region of the ir-rotational flow of the vortex tubes of a permanent (?) the helical component flow velocity will be 5-10% of the velocity in the eyewall (translated from oogwal); we can conclude from 1.000 -2.000 km / sec.
These are also normal speeds for electrons.
When electrons move along with a primairy field in the same direction and at a speed not much different, then there is no energy absorption by these electrons.

However, if there is the movement against the permanent magnetic field in the primary, then there is an energy absorption that is proportional to, $\rho_0 (\Delta\bar{v})^2 / 2$ (in free space), and with $(\rho_0 - \Delta\rho)(\Delta\bar{v})^2 / 2$ (within a magnetized matrix).
The greater the amplitude of the oscillation of said electro-magnetic field, the greater the energy absorption per oscillation.
Also, the more oscillations per unit of time (higher frequency), the more energy absorption.
A following derivation will show that the energy absorption is proportional to the square of the frequency.
Optimization requires that the oscillations have the resonant frequency in said electro-magnetic circuit, which is made possible by choosing the appropriate values for the inductance and

capacitance of all parts of said electro-magnetic circuit.
Practice with equipment has proven that the alleged right above is completely correct.
Of great importance is that the wave-form of said electro-magnetic field is as much as possible, square, in any event, has a steep as possible start-up.
Practice has also shown that 2x as much energy is obtained from zero point energy origin if a square voltage is applied instead of a sinusoidal voltage.
Symbols and their meanings: permanent magnetic flux H, frequency v, movement distance per cycle: d, maximum voltage: Vmax, acceleration: a, electron speed: Vel, speed vortex-tubes (helical flow component of permanent magnetic field there where the electron moves: Vae = Vpmf, Angular velocity: ω , impedance of chain / electro-magnetic circuit: Z, ohmic resistance in circuit: R, inductance of windings around the primary permanent magnetic field: L, condenser capacity in oscillator circuit C, local density aether; ρ , electro-motor power: emf.

$emf = \frac{V_{f(v)}}{d} = m_{el.f(v)}.a$, and $a = \frac{V_{max} \sin 2\pi(\omega t)}{d.m_{el.f(v)}}$, and $(\omega t) = \left(\frac{\omega}{v}\right) = 2\pi$, or $\omega = 2\pi.v$

$v_{el} = v_{el} = \frac{V_{max} \sin 2\pi.v}{d.m_{el.f(v)}} t$ For a sine like wave applies: $\bar{v}_{el} = \frac{V_{max}\sqrt{2}}{2d.m_{el.f(v)}}$ and

for a square voltage wave: $\bar{v}_{el} = \frac{V_{max}}{2d.m_{el.f(v)}}$.

For movement in the perm. magn. field direction applies; $\Delta\vec{v}^{\rightarrow} = v_{ae} - \vec{v}_{el} = v_{ae} - \frac{V_{max}}{2d.m_{el.f(v)}}$ and for

movement against it applies: $\Delta\vec{v}^{\leftarrow} = v_{ae} + \frac{V_{max}}{2d.m_{el.f(v)}}$.

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The absorbed energy per unit of time for an electron oscillating in a primary permanent magnetic

field is: $\Delta E_{kin.el} = v\frac{m_{el.f(v)}}{2}\left\{\left(v_{ae} - \frac{V_{max}}{2d.m_{el.f(v)}}\right)^2 + \left(v_{ae} + \frac{V_{max}}{2d.m_{el.f(v)}}\right)^2\right\} = v\frac{m_{el.f(v)}}{2}\left(v_{ae}^{\ 2} + \frac{V_{max}^{\ 2}}{d^2.m_{el.f(v)}^{\ 2}}\right)$.

Now is; $v_{ae} = \frac{momentum_{ae.stroom}}{\rho} = c_1\frac{H}{\rho}$, where c_1 is a constant. So $\Delta E_{kin.el} = v\frac{m_{el.f(v)}}{2}\left\{c_1\left(\frac{H}{\rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V_{max}}{d.m_{el.f(v)}}\right)^2\right\}$.

Now is: $\Delta E_{kin.el}$ is proportional to Δi in the chain / circuit: $\Delta i = c_2\Delta E_{kin.el}$, en $c_2 = \frac{1}{Z_{circ}}$;

$\Delta E_{circ} = (\Delta i)^2 Z$; ($Z = \sqrt{R^2 + \left(\omega L - \frac{1}{\omega C}\right)^2}$).

Energy increase in the circuit: $\Delta E_{circ.} = (v)^2\left[\frac{m_{el.f(v)}}{2}\left\{c_1\left(\frac{H}{\rho}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V_{max}}{d.m_{el.f(v)}}\right)^2\right\}\right]^2.Z$;

at resonance: $\frac{1}{v} = 2\pi\sqrt{LC}$

Z=R. The conversion of zero point energy into electric energy is therefore proportional to the square of the frequency.
In addition to the quantities with constant values also here the influence of the field strength and

voltage of the electro-magnetic field is shown.
Extensive testing over the period of three years has confirmed this.

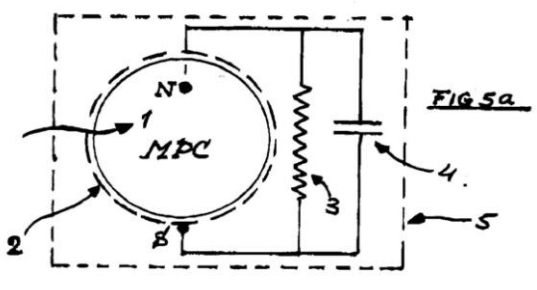


Figure 5a shows a MCP with associated basic circuit.
The layout as shown in Fig. 5a, protected from any electro-magnetic effect (Faraday cage) has been producing already some electrical energy.
Strong increase of the production of electrical energy is achieved through the application of:
(1) a signal, preferable a square voltage, which is in resonance with the circuit of the said MPC.
(2) the addition and connection with electron-polarization', (also known as "electronic-charge-polarization) means.
The phenominon 'electron polarization' is first mentioned by German sources in the late thirties of the last century, including Prof. W.0.Schumann.
This issue is addressed in the inventor's book FCU, Part II, Chapter 7. "Electron-polarization 'reveals itself by a strong reduction of the ohmic resistance of a conductor.
Thin layers or films of a conductor need to be used to achieve this Phenomenon.
It is highly likely that because of the thinness of the conductor one of the two sine-movements (where the spiral motion of the electron exists of) is suppressed or eliminated.
FCU, Part I deals with "electron in motion" in Chapter parts: 3.1.5.8 and 3.1.5.9.
Inventor's tecnology does not reach so called super-conductivity by means of exotic matrix development, but by the change of the 'electron-in-motion' itself.
The use of both (1) and (2) increases the production of electrical energy from the zero point energy by MPC significantly (factor 10 to 1000).
It should be noted that with regard to the application of the signal, a 2th MPC can make a resonance signal for the first and a 3th MPC for the 2nd; in this way with a 'cascade' a considerable production of electrical energy can be achieved.
A signal can also be added from the outside by means of a function generator.
The latter takes a reasonable amount of energy, to which the MPC unit(s) should be sufficiently large to be able to handle this energy deduction.

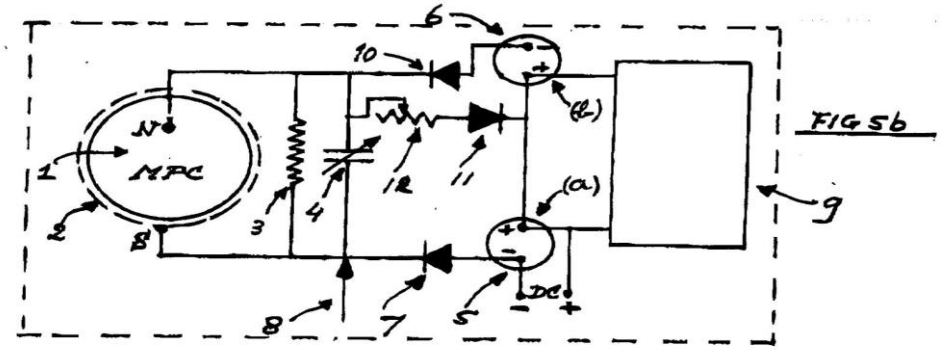
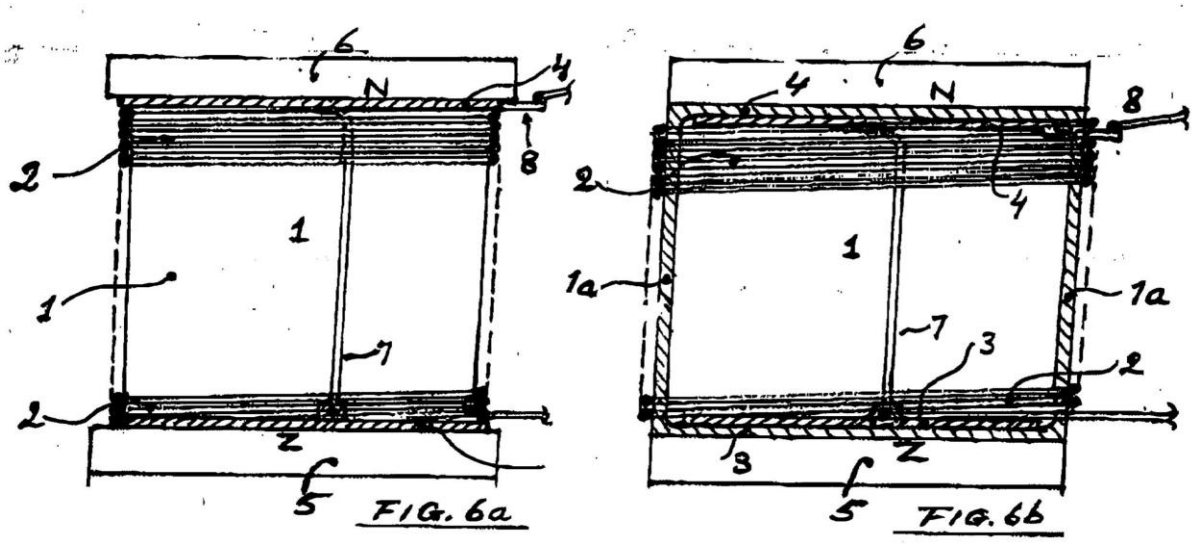


Figure 5b shows a MCP with circuit and the additives as listed under (1) and (2) in the here directly above mentioned.
(c) Technical and first Figure Description



Figures 6a and 6b show MPC's respectively with a primary permanent magnetic field passing through an electron conductor or passing through a plasma.
In both figures a wire winding of insulated wire (2) is disposed around a center portion (1).
(1) can have various cross-sections, but is preferably cylindrical.
Said wire winding can be right- or left turning.
This is determined by the direction of the lines of force of said permanent magnetic field and by a certain attachment of the wiring.
Inside the perm. magnetic field (EMT) electrons will assume a motion in the direction from south to north.
Electron conductive plates (3) and (4) are placed against the insides of the poles of the permanent magnetic field.

The South and North Pole permanent magnetic matrices are respectively indicated by (5) and (6).
Attached to the plates (3) and (4) are resp. insulated wirings (7) and (8)
Wire (8) extends outwards, but wire (7) is passing by the center portion in the longitudinal direction to plate (4), but is not attached there.
Wire 7 makes a turn of 90° and is then wound around the center part (1) (in the case of plasma around a thin non-electro-conductive cylinder, for instance consisting
of thin Plexiglas) (la) back in the direction of plate (3), or in a right-, or left-handed manner, depending upon the polarity of the permanent magnetic field.
Arrived at the plate (3), this winding is complete and wire (7) goes tangential to the outside.
This embodiment is sufficient to produce electrical energy which can be done as follows: the Brownian Movement of free electrons in winding (2) provides a supply
and reduction of said electrons to and from plate (3) and, as such, to and from said center portion (1), in which an electro-magnetic action therefore takes place in the
primary permanent magnetic field between (5) and (6).
It is here where some aether, with it bringing the energy of the aether, is absorbed by free electrons in the oscillatory part when moving against the polarity
(which is going to 'South') of the field between (5) and (6), wherein said free electrons are being elastically expand; in the next oscillation part the absorbed
liquid with its energy is being spewed out through the outlet slit of the electron-constitution by means of elastic contraction.
The 'spew-out' pulse then increases the kinetic energy of said electrons, which is translated into potential energy by letting the electrons pass through a diode
at their entrance into a capacitor / battery.

In Figure 5b, a MPC is shown, with an externally circuit portion which has a high resistance, >50 MOhm and has a capacitor in parallel, which has a capacity as
small as possible, with the aim that the resonance frequency is as high as possible.
Inventor commonly uses half PicoF capacitor; L (inductance of the winding) can not be very small, otherwise the induced emf is too small.

Resonance means $\omega L = \frac{1}{\omega C}$. Signal (8) has to have the frequency of the MPC circuit;

squarevoltage shape and larger amplitude mean higher production by the MPC circuit.
Practice has shown that with a signal of 3 volts and a resonance in the 10 MHz area, it is easy to achieve a voltage greater than 30 Volts.
With larger sizes for the 'electron-polarization' plate / film, 100 volts was achieved.
It is important that the signal energy is below the yield energy.
Other than the use of so called function-generators, which operate on the mains or from batteries, it is possible to build up a signal with a 2th MPC circuit, which
in its own can be activated from a 3th.
This leads to a cascade of connected MPC units, which each need to have an 'electron-polarizer'.
These 'electron-polarizers' can NOT be mutually connected.
In this manner, it is possible to obtain reasonable energy from MPC unit 1, without any input.
Several other technologies have emerged from the MPC technology as mentioned earlier, among others, the possibility to convert Brownian Motion energy into DC electricity,
which also brings with it cooling.

Further Figure description

In Figure la are shown, first, a combination of a cross-sectional side view, and of 2 views in axial directions of the two vortex rings which together form the
aether-constitution of the electron.
The curved radial so-called ('pinwheel') outflow through the peripheral / equatorial slit is indicated by Y-Y'.
The diameter of the axial inlets is: dax; the diameter of the vortex-rings is: dd; the diameter of the center-line circle of the vortex rings is: D.

Secondly, there is a cross-section through the principal axis of rotation X-X', which shows the flows around the vortex-rings; the axial influxes (= negative charge)
will receive a spin which connects to the helical forward movement which are shown by the vortex rings, especially in the eyewall.
Figure lb shows the electron moving against the flow of an aether, in which the aether constitution expanded (left), and also shows it moving in the same direction
as the aether-flow (to the right), where the 3-dimensional measurements of the constitution those are, belonging to the density of the aether, ρ_0 , as well as
at the value of the speed of light, c*. (refer to the speed vectors: Vae and Vel).
The values for the constitution magnitudes: dax, dd, D and f vary depending upon the speed of the electron.
Figure 2 shows the curve Eel equivalent, mel = f (Vel).
The values range from $\approx -309 MeV$ to $+\infty MeV$.
For values above 500 Kev, this curve is governed by: $m_e = m_0 / \sqrt{1 - v_{el}^2 / c^{*2}}$

The curved broken line section gives energy equivalent values, when free electrons under increasing density, eg occur on (negative) capacitor plates.

The X-axis shows Vel logarithmically; the Y-axis contains both positive-and negative values of

mass-energy equivalent linear to the $\pm 1MeV$ values.
At about 75m / sec vibration of free electrons the energy-equivalent and the value for the mass of the electron will be about 0.
To achieve these values a capacitor needs to be charged to -20,000 volts (minus lowere plate).
Below this voltage, and with virtually no motion, at -34 - to -35,000 volts on a capacitor with aluminum plates with a dielectric between the capacitor the entire
capacitor will start to float / levitate.
For even lower values for the voltage on the negative plate, it is also possible to allow copper to be weightless.
The very small vibration-speed and the large density of free electrons, allows other configurations of electrons which allow even much greater densities.
See FCU, Part II, by inventor, Chapter: "Electron at rest."
This is the area of the so called 'charge clusters (CC). (See research by Ken Shoulders 'Electrum Validim' (EV) in the USA and Metsyats, (Russia)
These configurations absorb zero point energy during their formation.

Electron densities of $10^{11}/0{,}1(\mu m)^3$ have been reported for this range of values.

Substantial lift forces are possible by the strong negative mass value / volume unit.
For absolute rest, there is so little aether absorption, that the under pressure inside the electron-constitution is so great that the negative energy value
drops up to V-300Me.
Some values: $v_{el} = 6\times10^5\, m/\sec,$

Cathode-ray tu$v_{el} = 3\times10^8\, m/\sec, \rightarrow E_{eq} = \infty;\quad v_{el} = 10^8\, m\; E_{eq} = 511KeV;\; v_{el} = 10^7\, m/\sec, \rightarrow E_{eq} = 511{,}4KeV.$

free electrons at 300°K(27°C), ($300^0 K(27^0 C)$, ($\frac{mv^2}{2} = kT$, Boltzmann),

$v_{el} = 9{,}5\times\times10^4\, m/\sec \rightarrow E_{el} \approx 500KeV$ Brownian Motion in the aether at boundary layer with

ir-rotationele flow of elementary particles, $\frac{\rho_0 \bar{v}^2}{2} = k_{cos}\times 2.72$

$v_{el} \approx 285-300m/\sec \rightarrow E_{el} \approx 350KeV$

(calculation in FCU, Part II, Chapter "Electron at rest."
The value of Eol =-650tot-700KeV giving levitation to an asymmetric capacitor, is to be calculated via the specific capacity C / m³, free electron density
at -35,000 volt and weight capacitor. (See research by Tim Ventura and JL Naudin, lnfinite Energy magazine, Concord, NH, USA, 2004-2005)
Figure 3 shows of a volume-unit: dx x dy dz x of said electron-conductor which exists between the magnets of said permanent magnetic field.
Fig. 3a shows a cross-section at a right angle to the 'lines of force' and Fig 3b in parallel with the 'lines of force'.
(1) shows the atomic nuclei of the matrix, (2) the position of the 'vortex tubes' of said permanent magnetic field, (3) the position of the spiral motion
of the free electrons (rotation with respect to the rotation of the vortex tubes is the other way around).
The nuclei also rotate with their longitudinal axes parallel to the center line of said "Vortex tubes' reversed with respect to these 'vortex tube.
South-North shows the 'field' direction.

Figure 4a shows said electron conductor with disc magnets: Mz and Mn, which lay resp. with North and South Poles against thin electro-conductive plates: pl1 and pl2,
which in turn lay against the said electron-conductor.
The permanent magnetic field, ie the vortex tubes, with their helical flow direction (axis shown) that constitute the field, are approximately as shown.
Figure 4b shows the cross-section AB.
Within said primary permanent magnetic field a somewhat higher Vae (aether-speed) within mentioned electron conductor is present and at the same time on the same
locations a lower ρ (density of the ether) (Bernoulli for the aether).
Figure 5a shows said 'magnetic power cell' (MPC), (1) with the North pole wire connected to the thin conductive plate between the N-pole magnet and the
electron-conductor, and the South pole wire coming from winding (2) connected to each other via ohmic resistor (3) as well with capacitor (4).
The whole is enclosed in Faraday-cage (5) to prevent electro-magnetic influence from outside.
Figure 5b: numbers (1), (2) and (3) relate identical with Fig. 5a.
Capacitor (4) is optionally adjustable, (fine-tuning), which is required if the activating signal (8)is not sufficiently controllable.
(5) is storage capacitor (a) and (6): storage capacitor (b).
(7) is a diode / rectifier which pass through electrons to (5).
(9) is a thin plate or film, which preferably must be horizontal; this plate serves as 'electron-polarizer'; electrons in this plate are under a certain pulsating
action from the positive terminals of the storage capacitors (a) and (b).
Resistor (3) has, in practice, a value of at least 50 megohm.
Plate (9) can donate electrons to or from the atmosphere; foregoing is also related to the nature of signal (8).
(10) is a diode/rectifier connected with the negative terminal (6).
(11) and (12) is an adjustable return leak for possible by (9) absorbed electrons from the atmosphere.
The whole system can be placed inside a Faraday-cage.
The specialty with (9) is that the horizontal position is highly beneficial.
Inventor can not come up with any other cause then that gravity has a certain influence in the 'polarisation' phenomenon.

Conclusions

1. A method and equipment, necessary for the implementation of the electrical process linings as indicated by said method,
whereby in an electron-conducting matrix of atomic nuclei or in an enclosed area with plasma, in the same place, electro-magnetic oscillations of electrons are being created whereby said matrix of atomic nuclei, or said enclosed area with plasma is located within a primary permanent magnetic field.

2. A Method and equipment, as in (1), wherein said oscillations are stimulated by the Brownian movement of said free electrons within said electron-conductive matrix, whereby a preferred direction of motion happens of said free electrons in the direction from south to north in said permanent magnetic field.

3. A Method and Equipment, as in (1) and (2), wherein electron-conducting plates are installed between the pole matrices of said permanent magnetic field and said electron-conductive matrix, or between said pole-matrices and the said closed area with plasma.

(4) A Method and Equipment, as in (1), (2) and (3), whereby an electron-conductive wire winding said electron-conductor, or said closed area surrounds, which is connected to one of the said

electron-conducting plates, namely that plate which lies against the South pole matrix of said permanent magnetic field.

5. A Method and Equipment, as in the preceding conclusions, wherein said connecting wire between said plate which lies against the South Pole matrix, firstly from this plate runs parallel with the lines of force of said permanent magnetic field, along the outside of said electron-conductor, or by the outside of said enclosed area, to said North pole matrix of said permanent magnetic field, in which said connecting wire takes a right-angled turn and then continue as a winding around said electron-conductor, or enclosed area in the direction of and close by to the said South pole matrix of said permanent magnetic field, where said connection wire exits outwards tangentially.

6. A Method and equipment, as in conclusion (5), whereby said right-angled turn of said connecting wire, which runs along the outer side of said electron-conductor, or of said enclosed area, running parallel with the lines of force of said permanent magnetic field, arriving at said North-pole matrix, is a turn to the left and the subsequent winding has a clockwise rotating, viewed from the North Pole to the South Pole of said permanent magnetic field.

7. A Method and Equipment, as in all the preceding conclusions, wherein the wire, which is connected to the said plate which lies against said north pole matrix, and which projects outwards, is an open end.

8. A Method and Equipment, as in all the preceding conclusions, wherein the winding wire which exits tangentially nearby said South pole matrix is connected to a capacitor, which then is able to receive charge.

9. A Method and Equipment, as in (1) through (6), and in (8), wherein said wires, which exits, both from the plate, which lies against the north-pole matrix, as the one that exits nearby the South Pole matrix, are connected to each other by means of an in between ohmic resistance, as well as by a paralleled capacitor, as such, together with the inductance of the winding, forming an oscillation-circuit.

10. Equipment, as in (9), wherein said ohmic resistance is at least 50 Mohm.

11. A method and equipment, as defined in (1) through (6), (8) and (9), wherein said oscillator circuit is connected in its totality with a storage capacitor at that point of said oscillator circuit which is connected to the wire that comes tangentially from the winding at the location of said South pole matrix.

12. A Method and Equipment, as in (11), wherein in the wire connection between said oscillator-circuit and said storage capacitor, a rectifier or diode is placed in such a manner that free electrons are able to flow into the capacitor but not vice versa.

13. A method and equipment, as in (l) through (6), (8), (9), (11) and (12), wherein at said storage capacitor, a second storage capacitor is connected in series, via the positive terminals.

14. A method and equipment, as defined in (1) through (6), (8), (9), (11) through (13), wherein the negative terminal of said second storage capacitor is connected to the wire coming from said plate, which lies against the north pole matrix, via a diode which pass through electrons to said second storage capacitor.

15. A Method and Equipment, as in (1) through (6), (8), (9), (11) through (14), wherein to said

positive terminals of the said storage capacitors, means are attached, which bring about a degree of 'polarization of charge' or 'of motion' of said free electrons, or of a part thereof, so that the ohmic resistance in all of the circuit wiring's and components becomes substantially less.

16. Equipment, as in (15), wherein said 'electron-charge-of-movement-polarization' means comprise of thin electron-conducting plate-material, or thin film, or consists of electrolytically deposited conductive layer, or of vapor-deposited conductive layer.

17. A Method and Equipment, as in (16), whereby said 'polarization-of-charge' means are being arranged on a magnetizable sublayer, or tube, or otherwise, wherein a permanent magnetic field is created in said sublayer, or tube, or otherwise, in parallel with said very thin 'polarizing' electron-conductive layer, which promote the said 'polarization' action.

18. A Method and Equipment, as in all the preceding conclusions, wherein an electro-magnetic "signal" is superimposed on said oscillation circuit at the spot between the connection between said oscillation circuit and said rectifier, or diode.

19. A Method and Equipment, as in (18), wherein said superimposed signal is created by a similar circuit as said oscillator circuit, or by a group of the same oscillator circuits, all of which energize a central oscillator, which in turn, first energizes said oscillator circuit without the rectifier(s) / diode(s) and storage capacitor(s) are connected to the exciting oscillator circuits.

20. Equipment, as in (19), wherein said energizing signal supplying oscillator circuit(s) are equiped with 'in-line' amplifiers.

21. Method and equipment, as in (19) and (20), wherein the signal supplying oscillator circuit(s) have included (a) capacitor(s), whose capacity is adjustable for tuning purposes.

22. A Method and Equipment, as in (18) and the preceding conclusions, wherein said superimposing signal is generated by a source from the outside, by a so-called "Function generator", or by a high-frequency signal generator, equiped with op-amps and amplifier sections.

23. Equipment, as in all the preceding conclusions, wherein said electron-conductive matrix, which is located between the poles of said permanent magnetic field, is composed of a material that besides good conductivity also has a low coercivity, for example, 'weak' iron, aluminium with optional additions, eg magnesium, silicon, boron, nickel, cobalt, or certain rare earths, eg lanthanum.

24. Equipment, as in (23), wherein said material from which said electron-conducting matrix exists, is soft iron or aluminium, with optional addition of one or more of the following elements: magnesium, boron, nickel, cobalt, lanthantun.

25. Equipment, as in all the preceding conclusions, wherein said plates, which are located between the said electron-conducting matrix and the matrices of said North and South Poles, consist of, or copper, or silver, or
gold or an element of the platinum group.